

ALEX. ROSS & Co.  
COCOA.

For delicious natural flavour,  
delicate aroma, absolute purity,  
the most important requisites  
of Best Cocoa, it is the  
Standard.

Ask your Comprador for it  
and refuse substitutes.

# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General  
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

ON SALE.  
THE DIRECTORY  
AND CHRONICLE  
FOR 1914.  
Complete Edition ... \$10.00  
Smaller " " " 6.00  
Order now direct, or from the  
Agents.  
Agents in all the Foreign  
Settlements throughout the  
Far East.

No. 17,575.

號五十七百五千七萬一第

日六十月七年寅甲

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1914.

大拜禮

號五月九年三國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

## INTIMATIONS

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.**  
**PORTLAND CEMENT.**  
In Casks 375 lbs. net.  
In Bags 250 lbs. net.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 9th June, 1914. [605]

**MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA.**  
(MITSU BISHI CO.)  
**COAL DEPARTMENT.**

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASIMA,  
OCHI, MUTABE, YOSHINOTANI,  
NAMAZUTA, SATO, SHINNEW  
AND KAMIMADADA Collieries.

AGENTS FOR  
SAKITO AND OYUBARI Coals.

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MOJI, KATSU, WAKAMATSU,  
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McFARLANE & CO., LTD.

For Particulars, apply to  
K. KATO,  
Manager.

No. 2 Pedder Street, Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 24th April, 1914. [614]

## SIEN TING.

**SURGEON DENTIST.**  
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.  
TERMS VERY MODERATE.  
Consultation Free.  
Hongkong 20th March, 1914. [442]

## NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In  
all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED  
SHOT. From No. 10 to .333G. at \$6, \$7  
and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUIS-  
ITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong 16th April 1914. [559]

## A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

**FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS**  
STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description  
in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1919.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1914. [585]

## PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY.

LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

8.00 " " " " " 10 " "

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## INTIMATIONS

A. S. WATSON  
& CO., LTD.,  
ESTABLISHED 73 YEARSCHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND  
PERFUMERS, ETC., ETC.  
BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY  
THE GOVERNOR.WATSON'S  
HOUSEHOLD  
AMMONIA.FOR THE BATH, TOILET,  
AND HOUSEHOLD. Used in  
the bath it promotes a healthy action  
of the skin, counteracts all effects of  
perspiration, and is refreshing and  
invigorating. It is especially useful  
for cleaning Jewellery, Silver, and  
Plated Ware, etc.

## WATSON'S

CELEBRATED

## CORN SOLVENT.

A permanent, speedy and painless CURE for  
corns and bunions.

## WATSON'S

## SHAVING STICKS.

The cheapest and best in the market.  
They give a free and lasting lather,  
and impart a soothing feeling to the skin.  
For delicate and sensitive skins they are  
unparalleled.A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED,HONGKONG DISPENSARY AND  
KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

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## MARRIAGE.

RICHARD-TRIER. At Yokohama, on Aug.  
26th, Rev. TIMOTHY RICHARD, of  
Shanghai, to ETHEL TRIER, of Shang-  
hai.HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VUEX ROAD C.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1914.

In the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, the three points on which Moltke laid paramount importance were:—First, when the enemy is met, he must be attacked with full strength; secondly, the goal of all efforts is the enemy's Capital, the possession of which, owing to the strict centralization of the French Government, is of paramount importance in a war against France; thirdly, the enemy's forces are, if possible, to be driven, not towards the rich South of France, but towards the North, which is poorer in resources, and bounded by the sea. Very similar considerations seem to govern the Germans in the present war. After a month of strenuous fighting, the Germans have been able to make Cavalry reconnaissances in force to a point within fifty miles of Paris, and the French Government has deemed it prudent to transfer to Bordeaux, which is roughly about three hundred miles south-west of Paris. Though it is difficult from the meagre information the telegrams supply to recognise precisely how the Allies' present line of defence runs, we have had no news that it has been materially changed since it was reported as extending from the mouth of the Somme inland along the river past the fortresses of Laferre and Laon, eastwards towards Mezieres. This line was described as being infinitely stronger than any held before. That being so there is much fighting to be done before the Germans will be in a position to attack Paris. The fact that Cavalry reconnaissances in force have been made as far as Compeigne and Soissons does not necessarily imply that we shall hear to-morrow that the whole force of the German army has moved forward to this extent. According to the statement given out by the Official Press Bureau, the British pushed back the German Cavalry Corps which reached the forest of Compeigne

and they captured ten guns from the Field Artillery which accompanied the Corps. It may not unreasonably be assumed that these Cavalry Corps were possibly forty or fifty miles in advance of the main German army, and the encounters with them are, therefore, incidents of comparatively small importance, though they are not without ominous significance. The fighting which is reported to be now in progress along almost the whole of the line should decide whether or not the German advance upon Paris is to be stemmed. News of the result of this battle will be awaited with eager interest throughout the world. We do not suppose that the Germans are labouring under any delusion that possession of Paris would mean an early termination of hostilities, and possibly the French Government has excellent reasons for saying in its Proclamation that "the city may not be the immediate object of attack," and that "such an attack seems unlikely." There can be very little doubt, however, that notwithstanding that the French Government has removed to Bordeaux the German Commander will make desperate efforts to reach Paris, and that he regards the possession of the city, as his grandfuer did in 1870, as being of paramount importance in a war against France. It is well, therefore, at the present moment to bear in mind Earl Kitchener's statement on the strategic situation a week ago, namely, that whereas a decisive victory for the Allies now would be fatal to the enemy, a continuance of Anglo-French resistance which can keep in closest grip with the enemy's best troops can, if prolonged, lead only to one conclusion. Germany appears to have in the field every man capable of military service that can be spared from other necessary occupations, and is not in a position to make good the very heavy losses she has suffered and must continue to suffer in her attempt to force her way through France to Paris, whereas the French have been able to make good their losses, and the British Expeditionary Force has probably been considerably augmented in the past few weeks and will continue to be strengthened by troops from the Colonies as well as from the United Kingdom. By this time, too, one Division of the native troops sent from India cannot be far from the theatre of war. But so enormous is the army which Germany has been able to put into the field and to concentrate for a successful invasion of France at her weakest spot, that her adversaries could never have been under any delusion regarding the severity of the struggle and the possibility that it would be of long duration unless other than purely military considerations compelled Germany to yield. Lord Kitchener, it will be remembered, contemplated that the war might last three years and even longer, and it is very evident that the possibility of the German Army being able to reach Paris does not come to the commanders of the defending forces as a surprise, but merely as a possible incident in the war. The German Army might have been surrounding the French capital a fortnight ago but for the gallant and unexpectedly successful resistance offered to its progress through Belgian Army, which held it in check while the French and British forces moved towards the frontier. It may be that the invading army will not now be able to reach the goal of their ambition at all; the constant setting back of the Allies' line may have been done with an object, and not necessarily because of the pressure of the enemy, and thus a surprise may be in store for the German army during the next week or so; but it is perilous to prophesy and we can only "wait and see."

The attention of firms having cargoes on enemy ships captured as prizes is directed to an advertisement on page 4.

The Messageries Maritimes Co. announce that while the hostilities in Europe continue their mail steamers will not call at ports north of Haiphong.

A and drowning accident is reported from Canton, the victim being Mr. A. E. Baker, an assistant in the employ of Messrs. Purnell and Paget, architects. Apparently he went out alone to swim and was drowned. Being missed at night a search was made and his body was found the following day.

At the Magistracy yesterday a Chinese shroff named Wong Chuk was charged with embezzlement from his former employers, the Tung Tuk firm, No. 27, Ship Street, Wanchai. From the evidence, it appeared that the defendant was formerly a shroff in the employ of the complainant, and in the month of December last year he was sent round to collect money due to his master. He obtained \$293, and then absconded. On the 2nd inst. he was seen and recognised by a former foki, and was arrested. Mr. Wood sentenced the man to six months' hard labour.

## THE WAR.

[THROUGH REUTERS AGENCY.]

## THE GERMAN INVASION OF FRANCE.

## TRANSFER OF FRENCH GOVERNMENT A SOUND STEP.

LONDON, September 3rd.  
3.30 p.m.

The departure of the French Government from Paris is regarded in Great Britain as a sound step, giving freedom of movement to the Allies, and guaranteeing eventual success. Admiration is expressed at the people's calmness, whether remaining in or leaving the city.

## "I WILL DEFEND PARIS TO THE END."

LONDON, September 3rd.  
3.30 p.m.

General Gallieni, Commander-in-Chief of the Garrison at Paris, has issued a Proclamation in which he says:—"The Government have left Paris to give a fresh impulse to national defence. I will defend Paris to the end."

## ADDITIONAL BRITISH CASUALTIES.

LONDON, September 3rd.  
10.45 p.m.

The Official Press Bureau gives the additional British casualties as follows:—

	Killed	Wounded	Missing
Officers	18	78	86
Men	32	312	4,672

It is explained, however, that 2,682 men were sent to the base as unfit, and these are included in the list of missing, which also includes prisoners and stragglers.

The above figures, added to those given in the dispatch of September 1st, give a total of 10,355, viz:—

	Killed	Wounded	Missing
Officers	54	145	181
Men	179	941	8,855

## NO FURTHER FIGHTING NEAR COMPIEGNE.

LONDON, September 4th.  
6.05 a.m.

A communiqué issued at Paris at 11 o'clock last evening states that the Allied Forces have not been in contact with the enemy in the Compiègne-Senlis region since Wednesday.

## THE BEST WAY TO HELP THE SOLDIERS.

LONDON, September 4th.  
1.55 a.m.

Earl Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, in reply to a deluge of offers of assistance from private individuals, says the best way those staying at home in safety can serve the men in France is to care for their wives, children, and dependents.

## GREAT BATTLE IN AUSTRIA.

## RUSSIANS TAKE FORTY THOUSAND PRISONERS IN SEVEN DAYS.

LONDON, September 3rd.  
3.30 p.m.

Many thousands of Austrians were killed near Lemberg, and an enormous number were taken prisoners.

LONDON, September 4th.  
6.05 a.m.

The Russians repulsed and pursued the Austrian Army at Lublin, capturing a thousand prisoners and eight guns.

Fierce fighting continues along the whole front.

The Russians, in seven days' fighting have captured 40,000 prisoners.

7.15 a.m.

The Russians occupied Lemberg on Thursday.

[Lemberg is the third largest town in Austria; its population according to the census of 1910 being 208,113. It is an ancient city, having been founded in 1259, the seat of a Catholic bishop, an Armenian archbishop and a bishop of the United Greeks. An extensive commerce is carried on with Russia and Turkey. This is not the city's first experience of warfare. It was besieged by the Turks in 1624 and 1672, and taken and sacked in 1703 by Charles XII. of Sweden. The population of the city has doubled in the last twenty years. Lemberg is the capital of the province of Galicia.]

## RUSSIAN GRAND DUKE'S DESPATCH.

LONDON, September 4th.  
10.55 a.m.

A message from Petrograd says that the Grand Duke Nicholas, in a despatch to the Tsar, says:—"With extreme joy, and thanking God, I announce that General Russky's Army captured Lemberg to-day."

## FURTHER RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

LONDON, September 4th.  
10.55 a.m.

General Brussiloff has taken Halicz.

[Halicz is a town in Galicia, on the bank of the River Dniester. It was once the most important principality of the country.]

[THROUGH REUTERS AGENCY.]

## MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

## RECRUITING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

LONDON, September 4th.

The recruits in response to Lord Kitchener's call for men total 260,000.

## SIR EDWARD CARSON'S PATRIOTIC ADVICE TO ULSTERMEN.

LONDON, September 3rd.  
8.45 p.m.

Sir Edward Carson, the leader of the Ulster Unionists, addressing a meeting of the Ulster Unionist Council at Belfast, in a patriotic speech urged that the truce must be kept in the interests of the country and the Empire. His advice to the Volunteers was, "Go and help your country and the Empire, and win honour for Ulster and Ireland." He hoped that the Ulster Volunteers would go under the War Office as a Division with their old officers.

## A SUFFRAGETTE PATRIOTIC CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, September 4th.  
1.55 a.m.

Miss Christabel Pankhurst, the well-known Suffragette, has returned from Paris to London to start a Suffragette patriotic campaign.

## THE JAPANESE WAR MEASURES.

LONDON, September 4th.  
1.55 a.m.

By a majority, the Japanese Parliament decided not to oppose the Government's war measures.

## TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTERS AGENCY.]

## THE NEW POPE.

LONDON, September 3rd.

Cardinal Della Chiesa has been elected Pope in succession to His Holiness Pope Pius X., and will bear the title Pope Benedict XV.

The new Pope was Archbishop of Bologna.

[The new Pope is one of the latest Cardinals, having been selected only in May last. He was born at Genoa in 1854, being the son of Marchese della Chiesa and the Marchese Migliorini. He was a protégé of the famous Cardinal Rampolla, being his secretary and auditor while Rampolla was at the Vatican, and when Monsignor Rampolla was made Cardinal, and appointed Secretary of State under Leo XIII. Monsignor della Chiesa was attached to the Secretariat and in 1907 was appointed Deputy Secretary of State. This position he retained until he was appointed Archbishop of Bologna in 1907.]

## PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

## HONGKONG CONTRIBUTION.

Monthly Subscribers to the fund:—  
Amounting to monthly:—  
\$482.50  
And 13 donations amounting to 335.00

As soon as the Official Fund under the auspices of the Government has been opened, all monthly subscriptions and donations will be handed over to the appointed Treasurer.

A collection book is at the office of this paper.

## DEATH OF A VOLUNTEER.

We regret to record the death of Mr. Reginald Dennis of the firm of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co. He was a Volunteer, being a member of the Maxim section. Mr. Dennis only arrived from Home last May. His death took place at the Military Hospital.

## THEFT OF A BOAT.

Detective-Sergeant Brown charged a Chinese at the Magistracy with the theft of a boat. The officer told the Magistrate that on the 27th May, a man who would be called as witness bought a boat for the complainant, Chan Fun, for \$34. The boat was brought to Yaumati, and Chan Fun placed on board of it a sick nephew and a man who undertook to look after him. In two days the nephew died, and the cause of his death turned out to be plague. The man who was looking after him ran away, and the Sanitary Board then came in. Subsequently the boat, which had been placed high and dry, was taken away and sold to a woman who purchased and broke up old boats. This woman pointed out the defendant as the man who sold her the boat.

Defendant admitted selling the craft, but alleged that the man who originally bought the boat for Chan Fun instructed him to sell it. He got \$20 for it, and this he divided with this man.

The original purchaser was then brought into Court, and, being confronted with the defendant, admitted the latter's first statement, but denied that he got any money.

The case was remanded until Monday afternoon.

## TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received at the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 11.30 yesterday:—Cyclone or typhoon E. of Balintang Channel, moving N.N.W. or E.

## HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

The next Gymkhana will be held on October 10th. Following is the draft programme:—

- (1.) Tent Pegging.
- (2.) Gymkhana Stakes (as before).—One mile.
- (3.) Mile Handicap.—For all China Ponies.
- (4.) Polo Scurry.
- (5.) Mule Race.
- (6.) Ladies' Nomination, Half-Mile Distance Handicap. Catch weights 160lbs. Competitors will stand dismounted with their ponies behind pegs which will be placed on outside edge of course to mark their positions. On the sound of the bugle they will mount and gallop to winning post, of course, must be taken while pointing to keep on outside of course, leaving rails clear for others who may be galloping past.
- (7.) Mile Handicap.—As before.

## "POTTED" CORRESPONDENCE.

Their indispensableness is so apparent that it is, perhaps, safe to place postcards, both plain and pictorial, among the permanent utilities of modern life. Most people dislike letter writing, and the picture postcard, the saviour of many friendships and the firm cement of many more, brought instant relief from an irksome task.

A development of the postcard, which comes from America, has been catching on in England. The new cards entirely obviate the necessity of writing at all beyond, of course, the address of the intended recipient, and, if thought well, the addition of one's initials to the rhymed message which the card bears.

There is a great variety of the messages, and big scope for more, while the idea is plainly capable of adaptation by tradesmen and others. On one of these cards we have the following pathetic appeal of one who has been neglected:—

I hope you're feeling very well—I'd feel a great deal better if I could feel quite sure that you were posting me a letter. And here is an easy way in which escape from the obligation may be found:—To write long letters I find it quite hard. Tho' many things I think, Which I hope to say to you some day, But can't put down in ink.

These ready-made epistles, which are already providing a boon to thousands, are really a class of artistic productions, lithographed in harmonising colours and gold, on a warm buff ground, with very effectively displayed letterings, and a restrained use of dainty pictorial and other embellishment.

## PECULIARITIES OF THE PACIFIC FOR WIRELESS.

Speaking of some experiments carried out by the members of the British Association while on their voyage to Australia, Dr. W. H. Eccles said that they had proved that the Hertzian waves carried considerably farther across the Pacific than across the Atlantic. That was particularly the case in the Northern Pacific, where one could make sure of a wave travelling double the distance at night time with the same amount of power. The reason for this was that the atmosphere was stiller there than in any other ocean. A two-kilowatt station in the North Pacific should work distances of between 2,000 and 3,000 miles in summer, and more than 3,000 miles in winter. The reason for the favourable conditions in the North Pacific was the great stretch of open water. The new Marconi station at Honolulu was, Dr. Eccles mentioned, a very powerful one of 300 kilowatts. It would be able to communicate with Japan or Manila in the day time, and over much longer distances at night, and it was quite possible that it would, when the conditions were favourable, be able to speak direct to, say, Sydney. The Honolulu station was in constant touch with San Francisco. The Sonoma had been kept supplied with news daily all the way from San Francisco till a few days ago, the last news message being received between Pago Pago and Sydney. He had not been able to ascertain the reason of the embargo put on the sending of news from Australia.



## WAR NEWS.

## SENSATIONAL WAR NEWS FROM HONGKONG.

THE AUTHOR OF THE CANARDS.

The *Japan Chronicle* of the 28th ult. contains the following note:—

We referred in our issue of Sunday to an article by Mr. C. L. Powell describing conditions at Hongkong—the badly battered German warships in port, bearing marks of the streams of fire which had poured down their bruised and wounded sides, “bearing mute witness to the number of lives which must have been sacrificed,” and so on, and describing the hundreds of prisoners with faces wearing a *smug* aspect, drinking beer and smoking and chatting and playing baseball and cards, and going out to dinner-parties and dances in the evenings. We note that the *Kohle Herald* publishes a letter from Mr. W. L. Stanton in which it is asserted that Mr. Powell wrote this highly thrilling account of what he “saw” in Hongkong before he got there! Mr. Stanton was a passenger on the ship by which Mr. Powell travelled and he declares that

“the letter in question was written by Mr. Powell before the boat reached Hongkong. The letter was addressed to the Editor of the *China Press*, and sent with a covering letter addressed to the Editor personally from Mr. Powell. Mr. Powell showed the letter to passengers, and I can refer to Mr. A. R. Sutherland, of Hongkong, who will bear me out in refuting the statements made by Mr. Powell.

“The portion of the letter written before arrival at Hongkong is the first three paragraphs: the remarks about Kiaochow being blockaded and were written in Hongkong and were shown to the Captain and passengers by Mr. Powell while the *Hironomaru* was lying in Hongkong on the evening of Tuesday, the 11th. Some of the remarks are, of course, in order—namely, about Kiaochow being blockaded, searchlights playing in Hongkong harbour and abundance of stores—everything else being imaginary.”

At times like the present, when men's feelings are strained to a pitch unequalled in history, there are no words strong enough to condemn a scribbler so mean as to stoop to write highly sensational articles which are without any foundation in fact.

## FLIGHTS OF IMAGINATION

We learn from a Japan contemporary that “in view of the controversy which has arisen over the identity of two cruisers reported to be damaged in Hongkong harbour,” the *Japan Advertiser* publishes a large picture of two warships, obviously badly damaged, which it is stated was sent to that journal accompanied by the following letter:—

“The Editor, *Japan Advertiser*.  
“Dear Sir,—I have the pleasure to enclose a photo of the two German cruisers now lying at Hongkong which you may publish in your valued paper. I received the photo from a friend who just returned (sic) from Hongkong. The photo is not my property. I would, therefore, ask you to return it to me.  
Yours faithfully,  
E. F. JOHNSON,  
Care of International Bank.”

The *Japan Chronicle* commenting sceptically on the picture says:—“Not the least peculiarly interesting thing about this picture of the ‘battle-scattered’ cruisers at Hongkong is the striking resemblance it bears to the photographs of certain Russian ships which were sunk in Port Arthur some ten years ago. In an album prepared by Mr. Ogawa, of Tokyo, depicting scenes in connection with the Russo-Japanese war, is a photograph of Port Arthur in which can be seen two warships of the same design as those shown in the *Advertiser* picture, and in just the same position. In the ‘Diary of the Russo-Japanese War,’ published from our own office, is another picture of Port Arthur in which again can be seen two Russian warships in positions astonishingly like those of the *Advertiser*’s ‘battle-scattered’ cruisers at Hongkong.”

We (*Hongkong Daily Press*) can only say that no “battle-scattered” cruisers have yet been seen in Hongkong.

## WAR RISKS ON THE NORTH PACIFIC.

AMERICAN SHIPS SCOTCH.

According to a telegram received by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, says the *Asahi*, steamers from America are getting full cargoes easily enough, but war risk is charged at the rate of 50 to 70 sen (per ¥100) on goods Y.2 to Y.3 on goods in Japanese bottoms. Shippers therefore prefer American steamers, and Japanese shipping is at a disadvantage.

## MOVEMENTS OF T.K.K. STEAMERS.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha has published a report stating that in view of a report current to the effect that the presence of German warships on the Pacific has created a new risk in the navigation of Japanese steamers, the company has consulted the Japanese Government and the company's offices in the United States, and is taking all possible precautions to ensure the safety of navigation. No special anxiety is now felt on this account. A telegram was received on the 18th inst. from the Honolulu office stating that the *Seigo-maru* on the South American service was to leave Honolulu that night for Yokohama. The company had sent a telegram ordering the postponement of the sailing just before the Honolulu telegram was received, and the steamer is consequently still lying at Honolulu. The *Shimo-maru*, on the San Francisco line, is to come to Nagasaki as quickly as possible in order to be docked, and was to leave San Francisco on Monday (24th August) direct for Yokohama. The *Kiyo-maru*, on the South American line, which was to sail from Yokohama on the 22nd instant, has been postponed her departure. All other steamers are sailing according to schedule, without apprehension of any special danger. *Japan Chronicle*.

## LATE TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams are translated from Japanese papers by the *Japan Chronicle*:—

## THE GERMAN INVASION OF BRUSSELS.

LONDON, August 22nd.

The military correspondent of the *Daily News*, who has just returned from Belgium, describes the entry of the German troops into Brussels. He says that the enemy appeared at about 11.30 a.m. on the 21st instant on the Louvain road. The approach of the German cavalry struck the Belgians with astonishment and terror, and so rapid was their approach that by one o'clock in the afternoon there were about 40,000 German troops in the city. They at once commandeered all the automobiles, which were packed full of troops and sent forward with the object of seizing Ostend. Another section of the German force which had been pressing forward to automobile from Alost (Alost) reached Ghent at noon. The *Daily News* correspondent was ordered by the German commander to leave the country, and accordingly proceeded at once to Ostend and crossed to Folkestone. Up to the time of his leaving, there was nothing unusual in the situation at Ostend, but it seems that although the Belgian authorities are keeping the Allies informed of the movements of the German troops, the Belgian people themselves know nothing of the rapid advance of the German forces through the country.

According to one of the refugees from Brussels, when the Germans entered the city the Nord station was closed, all railway traffic having been stopped. The citizens of Brussels left the place in motor-cars and omnibuses, or—as the majority had to—walked or ran before the German advance. The steamers leaving Ostend for England are crowded with refugees, but there is no sort of panic. The Belgian troops continue to retreat before the German advance, but in perfect order.

The German Commander at Brussels has demanded the sum of £8,000,000 from the citizens, which works out at about £11 per head.

The *Asahi* correspondent gives the following details of the approach and entry of the German troops at Brussels. When the officer in command of the defence realised that it was impossible to resist the advance of the enemy any longer, he formally disbanded the troops, with the object of avoiding any useless sacrifices of life. The announcement of surrender was then communicated to the German force. Two hours later the sound of firing and the military bands of the approaching invaders were heard. Then the German cavalry, infantry, artillery, and engineers began to enter the city, followed by automobiles full of machine-guns. The band at the head of one regiment struck up a martial song, in which the soldiers joined. One phrase in this song was to the effect that “Germany is the ruler of the world.” The German troops wore a uniform of a smoky-grey colour, and the guns were painted the same hue. On reaching the Palais du Roi the German infantry stopped, and the people who were quietly watching the procession were surprised to see two Belgian officers among the German troops, manacled and bound. The sight of their countrymen thus disgraced caused great indignation among the crowd, but their murmurs were silenced by the German officers threatening them with their sabres. It is believed that about 50,000 German troops entered the city.

## CONDITIONS AT ANTWERP.

LONDON, August 22nd.

When, in pursuance of their pre-arranged plan, the Belgians were falling back on Antwerp, the Germans made an attack on their flank, but the Belgians skillfully evaded it, and took up a very strong position. The forts at Antwerp are believed to be impregnable, being of the latest construction and equipment. The Germans may invest Antwerp, but they would have to do so in large force, and its reduction would take them several months. The Belgians have blown up a bridge which is one of the main approaches to Antwerp, their water-supply is secured, and they are prepared to stand a prolonged siege.

A telegram from Ostend states that the German forces which assembled at Brussels divided into three sections for the purposes of their forward movement. The first and second sections started for Charleroi via Mechlin.

## THE KAISER'S APPEAL TO HIS FIGHTING MEN.

BERLIN, via LONDON.

The Emperor issued an order at the beginning of the war to the German army and navy, in which he said:—“After forty-three years of peace, I call upon all Germans capable of bearing arms. We have to defend our most sacred possessions in the Fatherland against the reckless assaults of enemies on all sides of us. That means hard fighting.”

“I am confident that the ancient warlike spirit still lives in the German people—that powerful, warlike spirit that attacks the enemy wherever it finds him, regardless of cost, and which in the past has been the dread and terror of our enemies.”

“I have confidence in you, German soldiers—in each and all of you. An ardent, indomitable will for victory is living in each and all of you. I know, if needed, that each and all of you will die like heroes.”

“Remember our great and glorious past and that you are Germans. God bless you.”

(Signed) “WILHELM.”

## THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

LONDON, August 23rd.

The *Times* to-day, referring to the Austrian troops now in the field, says that the 16 Army Corps have been re-formed into 6 Corps. Of these the first four, numbering about 800,000 men, have been sent against the Russians, while the remainder, consisting of about 400,000 men, have been sent to check the Serbian invasion. Owing to the mixed races forming the Austrian Army, there are signs of internal dissensions everywhere.

## ALLEGED AUSTRIAN ATROCITIES.

PRUSSIAN SURPRISE.

PETROGRAD, August 23rd.

The news of the Cossack invasion of Prussia has surprised the Prussians, who are decamping hurriedly to places of greater security, in expectation of a general engagement.

PETROGRAD, August 23rd.

German losses in killed, wounded, and captured, already total 100,000. The Russian movement in East Prussia has developed well. Covered by the artillery, the Russian troops crossed a river on foot in full view of fourteen German regiments, and marched forward 30 Russian miles.

## NEW AMERICAN REGISTRATION LAW.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 24th.

Foreign steamers, aggregating 420,000 tons, will be registered in United States ports almost immediately, so that they can resume their commercial activities.

## JAPAN'S REPRESENTATIVE IN BERLIN DEPARTS.

BERLIN, August 23rd.

The Japanese Chargé d'Affaires left here yesterday for the Dutch frontier. There was no attempt at any hostile demonstration.

## JAPAN'S RED CROSS SOCIETY READY.

The Japan Red Cross Society, in compliance with instructions from the Tokyo authorities, will shortly dispatch two hospital steamers to the front. Each steamer is capable of giving accommodation to 200 persons. A number of physicians and others now staying at the Society's Hospital building at Shibuya, Tokyo, are ready to start at a moment's notice. *Japan Gazette*.

## AN “ILLUSTRIOUS VICTIM” OF WAR.

The September issue of the *Bulletin of the Catholic Women's League* to hand contains a black-bordered photograph of the late Pope Pius X. Under the heading “Exultavit Hamiles” the following interesting pen picture of his late Holiness also appears:—

The War has claimed its first illustrious victim. Pope Pius X. is dead. It is certain he died of grief. The brief notice of his death in the daily press, eloquent in their simplicity, made this plain. The Holy Father had done all in his power to preserve peace, and when he found that his efforts had failed, his characteristic goodness wished to spare the horrors into which Europe has plunged. He was the most lovable of men; the most simple of the Popes. They outside world scarcely knew him as they knew his predecessor, but his own people knew him to be the most beloved, the most tender of fathers. To the outside public he was the unprogressive Pope, stamping out modernism, unsympathetic to the liberal currents of modern thought. But his own knew him for a saint overflowing with charity, great in humility, enlightened with the light of the Holy Spirit. And he was great withal. No one without a character, strong as well as sweet, and endowed with great intellectual gifts, could have succeeded so well as he did his great predecessor.

Leo XIII. had been one of the greatest of the Popes. In the course of his long and illustrious reign, during which he had made his mark as a statesman of the highest rank, he had raised the Papacy to a distinguished eminence among the great Powers of the world. As a deep and original thinker, and a man of deep intellectual grasp, added to a spotless purity and holiness of life, he had stood out a shining example above his contemporaries. To succeed such a one was no light task. Many wondered who could be found worthy to fill his place. The conclave that followed his death attracted an unusual amount of attention, and the surprise was general when the elevation of the humble Patriarch of Venice was announced.

Cardinal Giuseppe Sarito, taking the name of Pius X., had succeeded Leo. Who was Sarito? No one knew. One day he was the least known among the college of Cardinals; the next day he was the best known man in the world. Stories of his humble character, his simple saintly life, his lovable nature, his simple saintly life, were eagerly told that they had in him the saint the times required—the “ignis ardens” that was to succeed the “ignis ardens” and set the world on fire. From the moment he announced the keynote of his policy “to restore all things in Christ” he found his way into his people's hearts, and he never lost their affection. There was something inspiring in his spirituality that spoke straight to the heart. He was so great in his very unworldliness; he was so sublime in his simplicity. His struggle with the French Government will remain as a perpetual memorial of the triumph of perfect unworldliness over the world. Such utter guilelessness the world could not understand, though it was forced unwillingly to acknowledge its success. To the world Pope Pius remained to the end the simple Italian peasant, filling with sufficient dignity the exalted position to which he had been raised. But to his own he was something more. To them he was the truly inspired leader, glowing with heavenly fire and illumined with interior light, to whose all-embracing love their memory will be cherished in perpetual benediction for his love of God's house; his care for the dignity of divine worship; above all for his fervent propagation of the Eucharistic devotion, whose decree on early, frequent and even daily Communion bids fair to bring back the fervour of the primitive church, and to renew the face of the earth.

If Pius X. was not the greatest, he was certainly the most lovable of Popes.

## GERMANY AND JAPAN'S INTERVENTION.

According to a cablegram from London in the *Japan Gazette* the following was Germany's idea of Japan's intervention before the actual declaration:—“Should Japan intend to take possession of Kiaochow, it would frighten us as little as did England's attack on Africa. This is only a new manoeuvre on the part of England, and though painful it will have little influence on the campaign. Germany will be obliged to refuse Japan's claim. If Germany thereby suffers any loss, she will take her satisfaction in other ways.”

## GERMAN STRATEGY.

SECRET INFORMATION IN POSTERS.

The following appeared in the *Japan Gazette* as a cablegram from Paris:—“It was discovered to-day that thousands of posters of ‘bouillon kub,’ manufactured by a German firm, which dotted the French country-side, were intended to be of use to the invading German army by giving information of a military character through the varying sizes of the posters and colours employed. For instance, a military commander seeing a square yellow poster would know that ‘food is abundant around here.’ If he saw a round red poster he would deduce the fact that ‘ground is mined around here.’

Every geometrical figure and all plain colours were utilized in this scheme to give military information by means of innocent looking advertisements, placed in strategic positions by German bill-posters several months ago. Flowers and other decorations in animals' forms were used on posters. One of the signs conveying information to an invader was a flag representing the Stars and Stripes.

## HONGKONG CATHOLICS AND THE WAR.

Under the heading of “The War” the current issue of the *Bulletin of the Catholic Women's League* contains the following interesting commentary:—

The thought that is uppermost in the minds of all these days, dwarfing all others, is of course the great European war. For well nigh fifteen years—roughly ever since the Kaiser laid the foundation of a first-class navy—threats of a universal conflagration, a literal Armageddon, have been in the air. For fifteen years the leading nations of the world have been kept in a state of unrest. They have been forced into a suicidal policy of building up huge armaments and gigantic armies, the upkeep of which has been a strain on the nerves and resources of the nations, that wise men felt could not last for ever. Writers, like Norman Angell, might say that the intricate conditions of modern civilization, and the interlacing interests of commerce, were subversive of war; but the correct reading of history now once more vindicated, has always been that it is the passions of men and not their cool calculations that are the potent causes of war. For fifteen years, in spite of increasing commerce, luxury, wealth, and (shall we say?) prosperity, the nations of Europe had been living over a smouldering volcano that at any moment might burst into flame. They had been living (not in fancied security, it is true, but in an ever present apprehension) over a laid mine that any spark, however insignificant, might ignite. And, as many had prophesied, the spark came from a wholly unexpected and insignificant cause. A nameless, obscure student threw a bomb at Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife; and within a fortnight the whole of Europe was in a blaze.

Owing to its central position in the East, and its unique importance, commercial and strategic, Hongkong could not fail to be affected in a very special manner by the fact of England being at war with Germany. Steps were instantly taken to place the island in a state of defence. The troops were mobilized; the Colony placed under martial law; and practically the whole British male population enrolled in the Volunteers and placed under arms.

In this emergency the Catholic community has special cause to congratulate itself on its Christian and patriotic action. While yielding to none in the fervour of its loyalty, this was exhibited in a very practical light. Before the declaration of war—while the war clouds were looming dark over Europe, but many were still incredulous of a rupture—the Bishop called for special prayers for the preservation of peace. When war had broken out a triduum was held in the Cathedral—with Benediction after the 7.30 Mass—for the speedy restoration of peace. Special services for the same intention were held daily in the convents. In a circular, widely published in the daily press, his Lordship made a sensible and eloquent appeal, which went direct to the hearts of his flock, for the exercise of charity and common sense in the emergency. First of all in the Colony the Bishop with his clergy, together with the nuns of the French and Italian Convents, placed their services at the disposal of the Government, for use in the hospitals or otherwise. Their example was quickly followed by others; and when Lady May made an appeal, a few days later, for volunteers for nursing it met with a ready response, though by none more so than by the Catholic Women's League—as recorded elsewhere. The enthusiastic and patriotic action of the male portion of the Portuguese community was also nobly shown in the action of the Boy Scouts and Bodyguard who unhesitatingly placed themselves at the entire disposal of the Government and were quickly found useful.

In this way the Catholics of Hongkong have proved themselves to be a body animated by high and noble ideals; a body whose religious faith and fervour, as exhibited in the late Eucharistic Celebrations, does not content itself with mere “devotion,” but extends to the active service of God and fellow-man. If the excellent spirit displayed in the time of emergency and trial continues, the Catholics of Hongkong will not fail to do their part in fulfilling one of the ideals of the Eucharistic Congresses—that of “extending the social reign of Jesus Christ.”

## MOBILISATION IN SIBERIA.

TROOPS FOR EUROPE.

An *Asahi* message from Changchung states that the Russian second mobilization is now in progress in the coast provinces, large numbers of troops being sent to European Russia every day. It is said that they will be kept in reserve against any necessity which may arise after the decisive battle which is now expected daily. The second mobilization will also take effect along the Chinese Eastern Railway.

## CHINA AND JAPAN'S MOTIVE.

The *Japan Gazette* of the 27th August contained the following, which had been sent from Peking:—

China recognizes the sincerity of Japan's motive, according to President Yuan himself. On the very night of the day when Japan dispatched her ultimatum to Germany, Mr. Lu, the Chinese Minister to Japan, sent the President a detailed report of the matter. The Chinese Chief Executive satisfied himself that Japan had taken the step solely because of her solicitude for the permanent good of the Far Eastern nations, and that it was therefore the most proper course she could pursue. Accordingly, the next day he summoned his Secretary of State and other Ministers and diplomatic officials in the principal State Hall, and said: “Japan's action has been taken simply and solely on behalf of permanent peace in the Far East, and China recognizes and approves it. I hope you will all bear this fact in mind.”

“The chances against the German acceptance of the Japanese demands are, I think, 4 to 1 or even 9 to 1,” said Mr. Tsao, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, in an interview with the *Asahi* correspondent. “Should war break out,” he said, “China would leave open the neutral belt of 25 miles around Kiaochow (mentioned in the China-German Convention) to the belligerents as a field of uninterrupted struggle. The only hard nut for China is the disposal of the Kiaochow Railway. The Chinese Government is determined to follow the spirit of the President's instructions to put implicit faith in Japan, and to take this opportunity of clearing away all causes of misunderstanding between the two countries, thus bringing about a true alliance of peace. If we act toward each other in perfect candour and sincerity, the question of the future of Tsingtao will not lead to so serious an affair as is feared by many.”

## WAR AS “THE GREAT ILLUSION.”

THE CHARGE OF “MONEY-BAG” DOCTRINE.

Mr. Norman Angell has been violently criticised in certain quarters on the ground that the outbreak of a European war shows the “futility” of the theories associated with his name. The *Pull Hall Gazette* has published an article in which the theory of “The Great Illusion” is described as being “that love for the money-bags sways the men of warlike races above national honour,” and Mr. Angell above national honour. “I had a talk with Mr. Angell,” writes a London representative of the *Manchester Guardian*, and he gave me the following brief reply to this line of attack:—

“Frederick the Great once said that unless the statesmen of Europe could manage to keep the sword out of the settlement of religious differences their States would collapse in ruin. This was at least one of the conditions which put an end to the wars of religion. It represented an expression of the growing public opinion in Europe which recognised the futility of military force in religious matters. Did this realisation constitute a ‘sordid’ motive? Did the religious life of Europe suffer from it? Did not the religious and moral possessions of the people become more secure as the tendency to fight about them became less? Do you think therefore that a general war might mean something resembling the collapse of Western civilisation would be a ‘sordid’ consideration?”

“Of course, you can call it an appeal to the pocket if you like, and you could dismiss Socialism, trade unionism, and most of the other social forces of our time in the same way, just as one can call democracy a counting of noses. It is mainly a matter of terms.”

## THE SATISFACTION OF RACIAL PASSION.

“If the statesmen and peoples of Europe realise that their States have been formed for the purpose of promoting the well-being of their people in the larger sense of the term, and not for the satisfaction of racial or religious passion or pride of domination, then Europe will weather this storm. But if, as certain of our critics show a tendency to do, this attitude is stigmatised as sordid and unworthy of a second's thought, why then Europe is in the near future likely to resemble Albania or Macedonia.”

“The *Pull Hall Gazette* says that ‘the only way for people in a temper, that is to say, those whose racial and religious hatreds have been stirred, to keep the peace, is for them all to be highly armed.’ I suppose the writer would use the history of the last two or three years in the Balkans to prove this truth! You know the old remark of a Catholic in the worst period of the wars of religion, that no Catholic could sit at table with a heretic, because of the intolerable odour of a heretic. It is an astonishing thing that the ‘argumentation’ which our critics so much depise in us in this matter—in other words, the general process of rationalisation and a clearer recognition of what the relation of military force should be to religious belief—caused the odour of the heretic to disappear.”

“I have never said,” Mr. Angell added, in reply to a further question, “that a great war was impossible—or anything resembling it. What I have said is that the victor in a great war would be unable to benefit from his victory—that war is not impossible, but futile, and the hope of preventing it depends upon a general recognition of its futility.”

## “LIGHTS OUT.”

SEA TRAVEL IN WAR TIME.

A passenger by the P. and O. mail steamer *Malaga*, which left London at the end of July, furnished to a southern contemporary some interesting details of the voyage. War broke out just before their arrival at Port Said. Previously to that, not far out of Brindisi, they met the German warships *Goeben* and *Breslau* steaming westward at full speed with their decks cleared for action.

On arrival at Port Said, the informant states, they found fourteen German vessels which had been captured. One was a big liner, while the others were cargo vessels, mainly of the Hansa line. The fact that they were prizes was indicated by the White Ensign flying above the German flag.

Elaborate precautions had been taken to protect the Suez Canal. The *Malaga* herself at every port she touched was required to dismantle her wireless while in harbour. At Suez there were two German prizes. They were the *Luetow* and the *Derfflinger*, both Norddeutscher Lloyd liners. From Suez to Colombo the *Malaga* travelled with lights out, and the passengers had a pretty dull time. The lights in the dining saloon were only lit for dinner, during which the blinds over the ports were drawn. Passengers were asked to use their cabin lights as little as possible, and when doing so to adjust the venetian blind and draw the curtains. There was no light in the music saloon, and only one, well shaded, allowed in the smoking room.

Whether these precautions were very effective is doubtful. On a bright moonlight night a big liner is a fairly conspicuous object even with its lights out, and a vessel steaming some 17 knots puts out a good deal of smoke. One amusing incident occurred in the Indian Ocean. A British vessel was sighted and when she drew near Morse signals were exchanged. Our informant, who is able to read code, says the stranger was asked if she had seen the *Malaga*. The reply was “We have seen you for the last two hours!” More German prizes were in harbour at Aden, mainly Hansa boats, it is believed.

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[96-H]

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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF  
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G. H. WAKEMAN,  
Registrar,  
SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG, IN PRIZE.  
Courts of Justice,  
Hongkong, 4th September, 1914. [1106]

## NOTICE.

THE COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES beg to inform the Public that during the present hostilities in Europe their Mail Steamers will not call at Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama—the last port of call being Haiphong, until further notice.  
Hongkong, 5th September, 1914. [1107]

## HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS who wish to give their support to the resolutions unanimously passed at the Meeting of Shareholders held in the City Hall, on the 1st day of August, 1914, to transfer the Directorate of this Company to Hongkong are requested to communicate with the Underigned with a view to their giving proxies to vote at the Meetings for the furtherance of the said Resolutions.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,  
Princes Building,  
Hongkong,  
Hongkong, 5th September, 1914. [1108]

## WANTED.

CAPABLE GIRL STENOGRAPHER for local firm, able to take English dictation quickly and correctly. Giving experience and Salary required.  
Reply— Box 312,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 5th September, 1914. [1109]

## TO LET—FURNISHED.

3, CLIFTON GARDENS (19, Conduit Road).  
Apply—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 5th September, 1914. [1101]

## NOTICE.

AT A PUBLIC MEETING held at the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE Rooms on the 2nd instant, a Committee was appointed consisting of the following Gentlemen:—  
Mr. H. BARLOW,  
Mr. C. P. HAY,  
Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK,  
Mr. E. SUTHERLAND,  
Mr. W. M. HUMPHREYS,  
to consider the question of taking steps for the protection of the interests of those concerned in respect of Cargo on board German and Austrian Steamers en route to and from Hongkong.

Firms concerned in such shipments (not hypothecated to one of the local Banks) are invited to furnish particulars of same to the Underigned.

The necessary forms will be supplied on application.

G. C. MOXON,  
Secretary, German and Austrian  
Steamers Cargo Committee.  
5, Queen's Building,  
Hongkong, 4th September, 1914. [1105]

FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship  
"NANUR."  
Captain A. Coller, will leave for the above places TO-DAY, the 5th inst., at 4 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to  
E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 4th September, 1914. [1104]

## NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. F. J. V. JORGE in our Firm CEASED from this date.  
J. G. & Co.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1914. [1100]

## NOTICE.

WE HAVE Opened a Branch in Canton, and Mr. G. E. HUYGEN has been authorized to Sign our Firm from 1st September.

W. A. HANNIBAL & Co.  
Hongkong, 31st August, 1914. [1099]

## ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

DUTIES will be RESUMED WEDNESDAY, September 9th.  
Entrance and Special Examinations TUESDAY, September 8th, at 9 A.M.  
Prospectus on application to—  
THE WARDEN.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1914. [1093]

## INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.  
NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of September, 1914, at Noon, when the subjoined resolution, which was passed at the EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation held on the 22nd day of August, 1914, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:—

That the Deed of Settlement of the Company be altered in manner following:—

(a) That the following words be struck out of lines two and three of Article 58, namely, the words "for not exceeding fifteen days before and seven days after every Ordinary Meeting" and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor, namely, "during such time as the Court thinks fit, not exceeding in the whole thirty days in each year."

(b) That the following words be struck out of the last line of Article 58, namely, "after the Meeting" and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor, namely, "after the re-opening of the Registrar."

(c) That Articles 76, 77 and 78 be cancelled.

(d) That the following Articles be adopted and substituted for Articles 76, 77 and 78, namely:—

ARTICLE 76.—"General Meetings shall be held once in every year, at such time and place in the Colony as may be prescribed by the Company in General Meeting, and if no such time or place is prescribed, then at such time and place as may be determined by the Court, and unless and until otherwise prescribed or determined as aforesaid a General Meeting shall be held in the month of February in every year."

ARTICLE 77.—"The General Meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called Ordinary Meetings."

ARTICLE 78.—"All other General Meetings shall be called Extraordinary Meetings."

(e) That Article 80 be altered by inserting and adopting after the word "holding" in line first thereof the words "or representing by proxy" and by striking out at the end of the said Article the words "present in person."

(f) That the following words be added to Article 91:—"The Court may from time to time pay to the Shareholders such interim dividends as appear to be justified by the position of the Company."

(g) That the following words be struck out of the first three and a half lines of Article 174, namely, the words "Half-yearly" ending the 30th June and the "31st December, shall make a General Half-Yearly," and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor:—"Year ending the 31st day of December shall make a General."

(h) That the word "Half" be struck out of the 18th line of Article 174 and also out of the 6th line of Article 175.

(i) That the words "twice" and the words "the 30th day of June and" be struck out of lines 4 and 5 of Article 176, and that the word "once" be adopted and substituted for the word "twice" in the fourth line thereof.

(j) That the words "or the Ordinary Half-Yearly" and the words "as the case may be" be struck out of lines 10 and 11 of Article 177.

By Order of the Court of Directors.  
A. G. STEPHEN,  
Acting Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 24th August, 1914. [1085]

## THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR (\$1) per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1914, will be payable on MONDAY, the 7th September, 1914, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 4th September, to MONDAY, the 7th September, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1914. [1088]

## WEIHAIWEI SCHOOL.

AN ENGLISH SCHOOL in British Territory favoured with a "magnificent climate." Preparation by experienced and qualified teachers for entrance to schools in England, or for commercial life in the East. School-house by the sea. Recreations—Sea bathing, boating, cricket, football, etc.

For terms, apply to the Headmaster,  
HERBERT L. BEER, L.C.P.  
[1343]

## S.S. "TINGSANG" (Wrecked).

SHIPWRECKED and UNDERWRITERS interested in the Cargo of this Steamer are requested to communicate with the Underigned within three months from date.

GILMAN & Co.  
Lloyd's Agents.  
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1914. [880]

## INTIMATIONS

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

TELEPHONE 1741.

## A NEW STOCK OF "OAKMORE" MARCHING BOOTS

IN BLACK AND BROWN ENGLISH LEATHER.

THE LARGEST SELECTION OF BOOTS AND SHOES

IN THE COLONY.

THE LATEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SHAPES.

From \$10.00 to \$15.00 per pair.



LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.



MONITION TO SHOW CAUSE WHY SHIP AND GOODS SHALL NOT BE CONDEMNED.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG IN PRIZE.

N. 4.

THE S.S. "FRISIA," H. ROHDE, MASTER.

G. V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To the Marshal of Our Supreme Court of Hongkong in Prize and to all and singular his substitutes, Greeting:—

WHEREAS the ship "FRISIA," H. Rohde, Master, and the goods, wares and merchandise laden therein have been seized and taken as prize by Our Ship of War "TRIUMPH," Maurice Swynfen Fitzmaurice, Commander, and brought to Hongkong, and a cause has been instituted on Our behalf by the Crown Solicitor in Our Office of Admiralty against the said ship, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and the goods and wares, and merchandise laden therein for the condemnation thereof as prize.

WE therefore command you that by affixing these presents upon the Notice Board at the Courts of Justice and by leaving affixed a true copy thereof you admonish and cite all persons who have or claim to have any right, title or interest in the said ship, her tackle, apparel and furniture and the goods, wares and merchandise laden therein to enter an appearance in the Registry of Our said Court within 20 days after service of these presents and thereon to show cause why the said ship, her tackle, apparel and furniture and the said goods, wares and merchandise should not be pronounced to have belonged at the time of the capture and seizure thereof to Our enemies and as such or otherwise liable to confiscation and to be condemned as good and lawful prize and as droits and perquisites of Us in Our Office of Admiralty.

WE further command you to warn by the means aforesaid all the said persons that if they do not enter an appearance as aforesaid the Judge of Our said Court will proceed to adjudication on the said capture and make such order therein as to him shall seem right.

GIVEN at Victoria, Hongkong, in Our said Court under the Seal thereof this 2nd day of September, 1914.  
[L.S.]

(Signed) G. H. WAKEMAN,  
Registrar.  
This Monition was served by me, J. W. LEE-JONES, Marshal, by affixing the same and leaving a copy in its place as therein provided on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of September, 1914.

(Signed) J. W. LEE-JONES,  
Marshal.  
This Monition is taken out by the Crown Solicitor on behalf of His Majesty in His Office of Admiralty.  
[1104]

## TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

MISS MORITA, CERTIFICATED MASSEUSE (with diploma in Physiology and Anatomy), will be pleased to give Massage, under medical supervision.  
Address— 15, 16 and 17, Connaught Road.  
Telephone No. 400.  
Hongkong, 30th July, 1914. [992]

## HONGKONG SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING BUREAU.

WE are prepared to conclude Contracts for Perpetual Work.  
We guarantee our Qualifications, but ask our Price, which is standard and reasonable.  
Bring us up and come to an arrangement before the chance is lost.

H. E. VICTOR,  
Manager,  
6, Des Voeux Road Central (First Floor).  
Telephone No. 650.  
Hongkong, 15th May, 1914. [710]

## JUST RECEIVED SMALL Supply of ONE AND ALL'S SEEDS.

GRACA & CO.  
FEDDER ST. (Hongkong Hotel Building).  
Hongkong, 29th August, 1914. [888]

## SINGON &amp; CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880.  
IRON, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants, Wholesalers and Retail Ironmongers, Fig. Iron and Foundry Castings, General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 35 and 37, Horse Loos Street (2nd St. West of Central Market).  
Telephone No. 515. [41]

## BANKS

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000  
Reserve Funds—  
Sterling ... \$1,500,000  
Silver ... \$15,000,000  
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

## COURT OF DIRECTORS.

HON. MR. D. LANDALE—Chairman.  
W. L. FATTINER, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.  
S. H. Dodwell, Esq. P. H. Holyoak, Esq.  
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. J. A. Pinner, Esq.  
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. Hon. Mr. E. Shellin.

## CHIEF MANAGER: HONGKONG—N. J. SHAW.

ACTING MANAGER: SHANGHAI—J. D. SMART.

## LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.  
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.  
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.  
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.  
A. G. STEPHEN,  
Acting Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 24th August, 1914. [15]

## BANKS

## INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: 60, Wall Street, New York.  
LONDON OFFICE: 35, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:—  
Bombay. Calcutta. Canton. Cebu. Colon. Hankow. Hongkong. Kobe. Manila. Mexico. Panama. Peking. San Francisco. Shanghai. Yokohama.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS Gold \$7,200,000  
every dollar equal \$1,450,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS transacted.  
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, fixed for one year at 4 per cent. per annum or for shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS NEGOTIATED and COLLECTED. MAIL and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS granted on all the principal cities in the world.

THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the world.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT issued.

PURCHASE and SALE of Stocks and Shares effected.

TRAVELLERS' CHECKS sold and cashed. GEORGE HOGG, Manager.

9, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 21st October, 1913. [959]

## NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCH HANDELSBANK.

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)  
ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorized Capital Fl. 30,000,000 (£2,500,000)  
Paid-up Capital... Fl. 17,407,000 (£1,450,580)  
Reserve Fund..... Fl. 6,518,000 (£548,168)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.  
HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS: THE WILLIAMS DEACONS BANK, SWISS BANKCORPORATION.

The Bank transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money on Current Account and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

G. VERMEY, Manager,  
No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central.  
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913. [2]

## THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000  
Subscribed ... 1,125,000  
Paid-up ... 562,500  
Reserve Fund ... 465,000

BANKERS: BANK OF ENGLAND, and LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.  
INTEREST allowed on Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. R. LINTON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 10th July, 1914. [149]

## THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1863.  
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital... £1,200,000  
Reserve Fund ... £1,800,000  
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

WM. DICKSON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 8th June, 1914. [1494]

## THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER).

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 10,000,000  
Capital Paid-up ... " 7,498,250  
Reserve Funds ... " 8,480,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.  
Amoy. Batavia. Bombay. Calcutta. Canton. Dairen. Foochow. Hongkong. Kagi. Keelung. Kinkiang. Kobe. London. Manila. Nagasaki. Newchwang. New York. Osaka. San Francisco. Shanghai. Singapore. Swatow. Taichow. Tainan. Takow. Tientsin. Yokohama.

HONGKONG OFFICE.  
3, DES VOUEX ROAD.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received on terms which may be had on application.

K. TSUDZUKABARA, Manager.  
Hongkong, 19th February, 1914. [848]

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
A. G. STEPHEN,  
Acting Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 14th May, 1914. [16]

## TO LET

## TO LET.

From 1st September, 1914.  
IN GANTON on SHAMEEN LOT 55. The premises now in the occupation of the Bank of Taiwan, Ltd.  
Apply to—  
DAVID SABSOON & Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 5th August, 1914. [1017]

## TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.  
Apply to—  
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON.  
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1914. [1101]

## TO LET.

NO. 4, CLIFTON GARDENS (17, Conduit Road).  
GODOWN, 98, Wanchai Road.  
GODOWN, No. 4, New Praya, Kennedy Town.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1914. [1081]

## TO LET.

NO. 7, KNUITSFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1914. [1091]

## QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1914. [838]

## TO LET.

TOP FLAT, Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon. Immediate occupation if desired.  
"ABERTHOLWYN," Peak Road. Six-Roomed House, completely furnished. Immediate occupation if desired.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,  
Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, 28th August, 1914. [1083]

## TO LET.

FILATS "WILD DELL," No. 147, Wanchai Road, newly built, each Flat with 3 Rooms, Kitchen, Bathroom and Servants' Quarters.  
"THE NEWK," No. 83, Peak.  
Apply to—  
SANG KEE  
Care of COMPASSABLE DEPARTMENT,  
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.  
Hongkong, 9th July, 1914. [984]

## TO LET.

From 1st September, 1914.  
HOUSE, No. 5, Conduit Road. Fine View of Harbour. Newly painted and repaired. For further particulars, apply to—  
H. M. NEMAZEE.  
Hongkong, 24th July, 1914. [968]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in Hotel Mansions. From 1st September next.  
Apply to—  
HENRY HUMPHREYS,  
Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, 8th July, 1914. [916]

## TO LET.

HOUSE, No. 3, ORMSBY TERRACE, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUROUR.  
Hongkong, 28th August, 1914. [1086]

## TO LET.

3 ROOMS, suitable for Offices, on the Ground Floor of Belle Buildings, 31, Wyndham Street.  
Apply to—  
P. A. LAVIER,  
Care of Hongkong Printing Press.  
Hongkong, 11th July, 1914. [830]

## TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES and ROOMS.  
Apply to—  
SECRETARY,  
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 9th July, 1914. [923]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building, Second Floor, from 1st October.  
Apply to—  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.  
Hongkong, 29th August, 1914. [1087]

## 新外中港報

CHUNG NGOI SAN PO (Chinese Daily Press). PUBLISHED DAILY in the oldest and still immeasurably the best Advertising medium among the Native Community. Established for over FIFTY YEARS Circulates largely throughout Southern China Indo-China etc. Terms for Advertising (Translation free) can be obtained at the Office, 10A, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, 151, Fleet Street, London or from the different Agents. Documents translated from or into Classical or Colloquial Chinese.

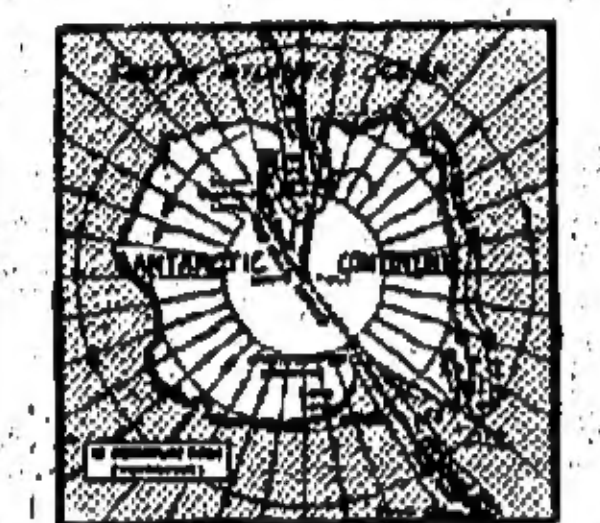




## NAPIER - JOHNSTONE'S

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.  
UNVARIED, FOR OVER 150 YEARS.  
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN 1745.  
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.  
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG  
LANE CRAWFORD & CO.  
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

Sir Ernest Shackleton's Route 1,700 miles across the South Pole from sea to sea.



Writing to the agent... The question of the concentrated beef supply is most important. It must be Bovril.

"The question of the concentrated beef supply is most important. It must be Bovril."

Men who treat their food as of old... a knowledge of the scientific value of Bovril.

## HOW I MADE MY WINDOWS PRETTY.

"Peach's Beautiful Book told me all about it."

FREE to all. Tells about...

The greatest problem which confronted me when I was furnishing my home, was how to dress the windows in the most attractive fashion on an economical basis.

I was considerably perplexed, until I wrote to Peach's for their book "Ideal Home Decorations".

The greater portion of which is devoted to curtains and decorations, showing how the most unattractive windows could be made pretty and inviting.

It is the only book produced which tells of Peach's Special Patent Hems and Sewing Machine.

Fabrics, these intensify the value of the book.

I was most impressed by the charming ideas for casement window decorations.

These suggestions not only embodied actual size and number of curtains required, but it was possible to see at a glance just how much each window would cost, and then by reference to the book one could easily see how the window would look when finished.

The book also contains many varieties of other necessities, HOUSEHOLD LINENS, UNDERWEAR, CLOTHING, LADIES' BLOUSES, LACES, etc.

The illustrations were superb. Nowhere is it possible to obtain curtains of such exquisite taste.

A plain fact also to the most casual observer was the astonishingly moderate prices of the productions from this famous loom.

Peach's Loom Prices 25% CHEAPER.

Here were beautiful designs of curtains, designs exclusive to Peach's. Samuel Peach and Sons, the actual makers, which were, at least 25 per cent cheaper than one usually pays for the most ordinary curtains.

Delightful styles are shown in the book. This is simply because Peach's are the actual makers supplying direct to the users and have 50 years' reputation.

Fill in the coupon below, or send postcard for Free copy of this magnificent book. You will never cease to admire its contents. Write now. Get the handsome book "Ideal Home Decorations" by the LOOMS, NOTTINGHAM, England.

FREE COUPON

S. PEACH & SONS, (Dept. Nottingham, England).

Please send me your Free Catalogue Curtains Guide as per your offer.

Name

Address

## BOOMS AND SLUMPS.

ARE TRADE DEPRESSIONS NECESSARY?

MR. MONEY'S VIEW.

The Board of Trade returns for May exhibited some falling off in our external commerce, imports being down £2,176,000, and exports of British goods being down £1,897,000 as compared with the corresponding totals of May, 1913, writes Mr. L. G. Chiozza Money, M.P., in the *Daily News*. No one can be surprised at the decline; indeed, what may well surprise us is the fact that the extraordinary trade boom of 1913-1914 has continued so long, and after long continuance has subsided so calmly. The course of trade is a matter of very deep interest, and owing to the new public concern in commerce, which has been a happy result of Mr. Chamberlain's otherwise unfortunate fiscal campaign, many people have come to realise that for long years past trade has proceeded in a rhythmic succession of booms and slumps, each period of good trade being the precursor of a period of depression. The time beat of the commercial symphony has not been quite regular, but in the latter part of the nineteenth century boom years were separated by periods of about ten years.

UPS AND DOWNS.

Here are the best and worst years of the last one-third of the century which had such an unduly high opinion of its achievements:

SOME NINETEENTH CENTURY SLUMPS.		
Year	British Exports	Imports
1872 Boom	£256	£256
1879 Slump	192	192
1882 Boom	242	242
1889 Slump	212	212
1890 Boom	234	234
1894 Slump	210	210
1900 Boom	291	291

Let it be observed that the nineteenth century could at least boast with reason of its commercial crises. They were of a first-class order. Whereas in 1872 British exports amounted to £256,000,000 they fell in seven years by £64,000,000. Whereas in 1892 our exports were £242,000,000, in four years they fell by £30,000,000. Rising again to £284,000,000 in 1900, they incontinently fell in only four years by £49,000,000. In 1900, at the threshold of the twentieth century, there was a recovery to £291,000,000.

During these long years of our commercial history the recurrent trade depressions brought utter destitution to armies of work people. Although recurrent suffering from unemployment was so great, the Government never thought it its duty to do anything for the unemployed. The first principle of British statesmanship was to do as little as possible—for choice, nothing at all. It was the period of deliberate public parsimony. Looking back, we can at least see very clearly that parsimony did not prevent acute trade depression.

TWENTIETH CENTURY EXPANSION.

Now let us turn to British commerce in the twentieth century. In the following table I give our exports year by year since 1900:

TWENTIETH CENTURY TRADE.

British Exports in Millions:—

Year	Exports
1900	£281
1901	£280
1902	£283
1903	£281
1904	£281
1905	£280
1906	£275
1907	£268
1908	£277
1909	£278
1910	£280
1911	£284
1912	£287
1913	£295
1914	Slight Decline

becoming apparent.

It will be seen that while a trade depression followed the boom year 1900, it was a slight one as compared with the old slumps. Exports fell from £281,000,000 to £280,000,000, and then recovered, rising to the unprecedented figure of £295,000,000 in 1907, only seven years after the previous boom year.

There was then a slump, but one of smaller proportions than of old. In 1908 exports fell by £40,000,000, but this decline was in a trade very much greater than that of 1880, which suffered a fall of £49,000,000. Quick recovery followed and exports have since amounted to the extraordinary figure of £295,000,000 in 1913, a rise of nearly £100,000,000, after an interval of only six years since the last trade boom. Since 1912, then, the trade booms have been separated by the following intervals:—

Period	Interval
1872-1882	10 years.
1882-1889	7
1889-1900	11
1900-1907	7
1907-1913	6

It is clear, then, (1) that trade slumps have lost their old terrors, and (2) that trade depressions are shorter than they used to be.

As to 1914, as I have reminded the reader, there is now some falling off in trade, and the probability is that 1914 as a whole will show some decline as compared with 1913, but not a decline of the old kind.

Perhaps I may be allowed to point out in passing that in view of the great increase in public expenditure in all great countries in recent years, those who have tried to maintain that increased public expenditure could only lead to commercial ruin and decline have really a great deal to explain away.

MR. MONEY'S NEED NOT BE REGULAR.

Contenting myself with this little dig in certain economic ribs, I pass to the serious moral of my tale. To vary the expression of an old tag, man wants but little here below, but he wants that little regularly. If, then, trade is irregular, it is not because of any variation in the needs of men. Booms and

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LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S or CHILDREN'S WEAR.

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HIGH-CLASS OUTFITTERS AND FURNISHERS.

slumps are the expression of commercial imperfection. Apart from variations in harvests, the yields of which, taking one country with another, and one season with another, could easily be averaged up in an orderly world of intelligent human beings, there is not the slightest need for trade irregularity. The common acceptance of good trade and bad trade as dark and inevitable phenomena is unworthy of that human intellect which is capable not merely of embracing an absurdly small planet fettered by gravity to an inferior star, but of plunging the plumb-line of its thought and speculation into the cosmos itself.

In the twentieth century we are undoubtedly attaining to a better grip of the world we live in, and there is every reason to hope that within a comparatively short period the world will cease to be a trade from its annals. The petting of the nineteenth century is being succeeded by large-scale dealing; that large-scale dealing is coming to be subjected to control in the public interest. The end is not in doubt. The resources of the world will be mapped, managed, conserved, wisely used, well distributed. Man will become a citizen of the world in a sense which does not now obtain, and all the world will be given to each man's use in wisdom and understanding.

## THE DEATH OF MRS. WOODROW WILSON.

The reports in American papers of the death of the President's wife Mrs. Wilson had been in the last February, when she fell in the White House, and she died of that injury, but in the meantime kidney trouble set in and gradually she grew weaker. About two months ago her condition began to grow serious, and about two weeks before her death Dr. Grayson, her medical attendant, became alarmed. Noted specialists were called in and trained nurses were kept in constant attendance. She continued to grow worse, however, until serious sinking spells came early in August and she passed away in the presence of her husband and three daughters at 5 p.m. on August 6th.

Mrs. Wilson was fifty years old, and when she came to the White House was in robust health. Always a home lover, she nevertheless immediately assumed the arduous duties of a President's wife. She took an active interest in public affairs and frequently received delegations calling on the President when he was too busy with other matters. Even during her last illness she frequently asked to be informed of the events of the United States and the world. The news of the seriousness of her illness was kept from the public until the day before her death, when it was admitted that her chances of recovery were slight.

Mrs. Wilson took an active interest in the career of her husband, in his contests with Congress over legislation and the numerous official duties with which he was burdened. Throughout life she had been his constant helpmate and companion. Her clear judgment on political affairs and broad views of educational questions had been a source of gratification to him for years.

Mrs. Wilson was a woman of simple ways, possessed of a naive, magnetic manner. She had a faculty of putting her guests promptly at ease and was a charming hostess. She was ever democratic and modest in her tastes.

Congress adjourned as a mark of respect after passing a resolution expressing their profound sorrow.

## COOLIES AND DRINK.

QUESTION IN THE COMMONS.

In the House of Commons the following question was asked recently by Sir Herbert Roberts:—

Whether in view of the allegations publicly made at meetings of the Planters' Association in British Malaya, with regard to the spread of drinking habits among the immigrant population, especially Tamil estate labourers, further steps will be taken to remedy the admitted evils arising from the drink traffic in the States and Colony; whether it is the in-

tention of the Government of the Federated Malay States to establish a system of licensing boards upon the lines recently adopted in Bengal; whether it is proposed to substitute a system of fixed licence fees for the auction system and to insure a stricter supervision and inspection of places licensed for the sale of drink; and whether it is intended to include toddy and beer in the restrictions now applicable to the sale of spirituous liquors to Tamil coolies.

In reply Mr. Harcourt said:—The High Commissioner for the Malay States informed me on the 30th of April last that the reports which had been called for from the Residents on the working of the 1912 Excise Enactment had been received. That they showed that the system established by the Enactment was certainly better than that previously followed; and that the question of introducing further improvements was under consideration. A further despatch is promised after receipt of a report on the subject from the Acting Controller of Labour, who has visited India lately and studied the system adopted there.

## THE MISERY OF MEAL TIMES.

DAINTY MORSELS FAILED TO CREATE A DESIRE TO EAT.

"Can you enjoy your food?" On the answer to this simple question a whole life's happiness may hang. Some people at meal times approach the table as if they were leaving the condemned cell for execution. There's always a skeleton at their feast—an ever-present sense that good digestion will not wait on appetite, nor health on both. They never allow themselves to forget they have a stomach or a liver. They could not if they would, for the torments that follow from an impaired digestive system are a perpetual nightmare to them. To tell sufferers from dyspepsia that the malady in one form or another has afflicted all ranks of society, in all ages, from the cradle to the grave, is poor consolation. They would prefer to be out of the fashion, as the saying is, "Let King So and So, Lord This and That, and Mr. Multi-Millionaire keep their indigestion," they would growl if you said they were in the same class of sufferers; "What I want is to be on good terms with my food." Can you tell me how?

We can. For the past 40 years the remedy for stomach, liver and bowel troubles, which has won popularity as wide as the world, has been Mother Seigel's Syrup. Read this convincing testimony:—Mrs. Rose Collins, of 13, Ravenscroft Road, Woodstock, near Cape Town, writes on January 2nd, 1914:—"About three years ago, I began to suffer very much from indigestion. I developed symptoms such as pains in the chest, side, between the shoulder blades, and severe headaches."

"Even the most dainty morsels of food failed to create a desire to eat. I became so weak and run down that I soon became incapable of managing my household affairs. I was induced to try Mother Seigel's Syrup. A few doses gave me great relief, invigorated my appetite, and by the time I had finished three bottles I had thoroughly recovered. I have since been in the best of health."

Perhaps in the stress of modern life there is a tendency to treat lightly the first little derangement of the stomach, liver, or bowels until dyspepsia has us in its grip, when loss of appetite, irritability, sick headaches, constipation, and other distressing symptoms weigh heavily upon us.

Don't make this error. Get in a counter blow, and, indeed, "get your blow in first." An occasional dose of Mother Seigel's Syrup will find and keep the digestive organs up to concert pitch; and a few doses will relieve you of the first signs of indigestion. To banish it, if you have been a victim to it for a long time, take a regular course of Mother Seigel's Syrup in the prescribed dose after meals.

With the experience of others to go by, you may look forward to quick relief and ultimate restoration to health. You may be offered something else when you ask for Mother Seigel's Syrup. Hand it back, and get what you want; don't have a substitute foisted on you. Imitation is the homage shoddiness pays to excellence.

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THE PREMIER CONDIMENT HOUSE IN INDIA.

A. B. MOULDER & CO., LTD.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1914.

[825]



## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "POLYNESIESE," COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s. "Normand," from Havre ex s.s. "Normand," and from Bordeaux ex s.s. "Ville de Caen," in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 7th inst., at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 10th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on the 7th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS, Agent.

Hongkong, 1st Sept. 1914.

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE Cargo

ex S.S. "PRINCESS ALICE," having been transferred and arrived per S.S. "NILE" from Marseilles, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, have been landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained, against extra freight and expenses incurred.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after SATURDAY, the 5th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 4th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 10th inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

MELCHERS & Co., Hongkong, 4th Sept. 1914.

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"NAMUR"

Arrived Hongkong on 2nd Sept., 1914. FROM: ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ & STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named steamer are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods are left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 3rd Sept. 1914.



**BAD BREATH.**

THE TONGUE IS THE INDEX.

Your breath is foul. You do not perceive it yourself. You are like a person who is always among the oils and varnishes—you get used to what is to many people a most obnoxious smell. It is most disagreeable to those with whom you come in contact. A slight Headache, a Bad Breath, and a Coated Tongue, are the first symptoms of Stomachic Disease. Take time by the forelock and intercept its germination; arrest the germs ere they develop into disease. A pill in time may save days of suffering. Look at your tongue in the looking glass every night and morning, and if it is at all discoloured, take a couple of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. They will remove the objectionable matter from the stomach, regulate the system, and sweeten the breath. One or two of these pills taken once or twice a week will ensure a well-regulated system, fortified against all disease.

They are a perfect Blood Purifier, and a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Nausea, Complains, Liver and Kidney troubles, Piles, Pimples, Boils and Blotches, and for Female Ailments.

**DR. MORSE'S**  
**INDIAN ROOT PILLS**  
FOR THE LIVER

For Sale by WATKINS, Ltd., Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally, at 10 cents per bottle, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by THE W. H. COMSTOCK CO., Ltd., Sole Proprietors, 21, Farringdon Avenue, London, England.

THEY DO NOT WEAKEN. THEY DO NOT SICKEN. THEY DO NOT GRIPE.

## SWAN FOUNTAIN PEN,

DEFIES HEAT

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE  
FREE.

Its perfect fit and scientific construction preventing the annoying clogging and expansion of the ink which attends the use of the old-fashioned dip pen or the cheap and nasty type of fountain pen. The "Swan" has a perfect ink-feed, is fitted with a gold nib, iridium-tipped, does not leak, and is easily filled and cleaned.



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**MABIE, TODD & Co.,**  
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When you hear a man  
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Tell him that to safeguard the three  
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of stocks over sales is always large  
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JOHNNIE WALKER "White" Label. Over 6 years old.  
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### THE "KOMAGATA MARU" INDIANS.

MORE TROUBLE IN JAPAN.

The 350 Indians on board the *Komagata Maru* are having further trouble in Japan, says the *Japan Chronicle* of the 27th ult. Owing to a dispute with her agents, Messrs. Sato & Co., concerning the terms of the charter for Calcutta, her departure has been delayed, and the Indians on board are in a worse plight than ever.

Mr. Javahermal, an Indian now on a visit to Japan, and an old friend of Mr. Gurdit Singh, the leader of the *Komagata Maru* party, gave a *Chronicle* representative some interesting particulars of the expedition and its various fortunes. Mr. Gurdit Singh, he explained, is a wealthy land-owner in the Punjab, worth about two lakhs of dollars—£200,000—and a person of much influence in his district, which is situated not far from Calcutta. He became imbued with an emigration scheme, to Canada, which he decided to embark upon at his own expense. He was aware that Indian labourers were excluded from Canada, but there was, so far as he could ascertain, no law forbidding Indian merchants to settle in the Dominion, and already a number of Indian merchants were doing business in British Columbia. He therefore decided to make his emigration scheme bear a commercial character. He proposed starting a steamship company, which should carry iron and coal from India and Japan to Canada, and in return carry cargoes of timber, for Canadian wood was much in demand in India. In addition, he would engage in other forms of commerce in connection with his shipping scheme. He looked forward to a time, however, when the Indian emigrants might be able to purchase land in Canada and engage in farming. All the emigrants would go over to Canada as servants in his employ, and he undertook to bear all the expense.

The facts, as set out for us by Mr. Javahermal, are these:—In Vancouver Mr. Gurdit Singh realised the serious financial plight he was in, being bound as he was by the terms of the charter, and decided to transfer it to one of the Vancouver Hindus, who was taking an interest in the emigration scheme, namely, a Mr. Rahim. To that gentleman was therefore transferred all Mr. Gurdit Singh's liabilities, including the supply of bunker coal, for working the steamer. The agents of the *Komagata Maru* gave a written undertaking to transport the Indians back to Calcutta, the charter to expire on October 4th. There was still a large quantity of coal on board, and this was used on the return voyage to Japan to the amount, reckoning Japanese prices, of £12,000, though Mr. Javahermal claims that it was worth double this amount in Vancouver.

Now, we understand, the owners refuse to carry the Indians any further than Kobe, notwithstanding the terms of the charter, unless Mr. Gurdit Singh pays the £3,000 which he borrowed in May. Mr. Gurdit Singh's reply to this is that the coal has already been used on board by the owners to the value of more than £3,000, and therefore they have no further claim against him. If they want him to pay £3,000, they must restore to him the coal. According to the contract, the charterer must pay for the cost of fuel, but Mr. Singh is no longer the charterer, but Mr. Rahim, of Vancouver. Meanwhile the position of the Indians is pitiable. They are all destitute, and have not even the money to buy fruit and fresh vegetables in Kobe. On board ship they have been refused light and steam for cooking purposes, though, through the instrumentality of the Consul-General, this grievance has been somewhat remedied. The food on board is of the poorest kind, and consists almost entirely of pulse. They have not even the means to telegraph to India for help. They are beginning to despair of ever getting back to their wives and children in India, of whom they have heard nothing for months, and who may be as destitute as they are themselves. As for Mr. Gurdit Singh, he is practically a ruined man, for this enterprise has made huge inroads in his wealth. It is a most lamentable story, and it is to be earnestly hoped that the British Government will do something for the unhappy men.

As the result of a long conference between the British Consul-General, Mr. Forster, the Indians, and the representatives of the Sato Company, who are the agents for the owners of the *Komagata Maru*, Messrs. Nagata, of Moji, the Japanese consented to pay for the transportation of the Indians to Hongkong, on another steamer, and we understand the Consul-General agreed that the British Government should pay for the remainder of the voyage to Calcutta. There is still a prospect, however, of the *Komagata Maru* leaving with the Indians on board to-day, in order to complete her charter up till October 4th. If this does not take place, the Indians will very likely remain in port until the 20th instant, and depart on board a British steamer for Hongkong, in accordance with the undertaking given by the Japanese. As all the food on board has given out, the British Consul-General has agreed to pay for the maintenance of the Indians while they remain in Kobe. Mr. Gurdit Singh, though consenting to these terms, made it clear that he waived not a single one of the legal claims he had put forward, and which he intended to prosecute when he was within British jurisdiction.

### THE NETHERLANDS INDIES PORTS.

The premier position of Singapore as a harbour is by no means regarded by our Netherlands Indies neighbours as beyond challenge, and the Administration of the Islands is putting forth every effort to improve, enlarge and beautify the natural ports and anchorages.

As we know, the steam dredge *Java*, now in dock here for repairs (despite the presence of the great floating dock at Sourabaya) has been at work for some years and will probably remain at her location in Doh for another five. But so keenly alive are the Dutch authorities to the advantages of good harbours that another dredger will in the comparatively near future reach the East.

## Nurse highly recommends VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA

It is so strengthening and refreshing  
A delicious flavouring also  
for puddings and pastry  
Let Cook use it!



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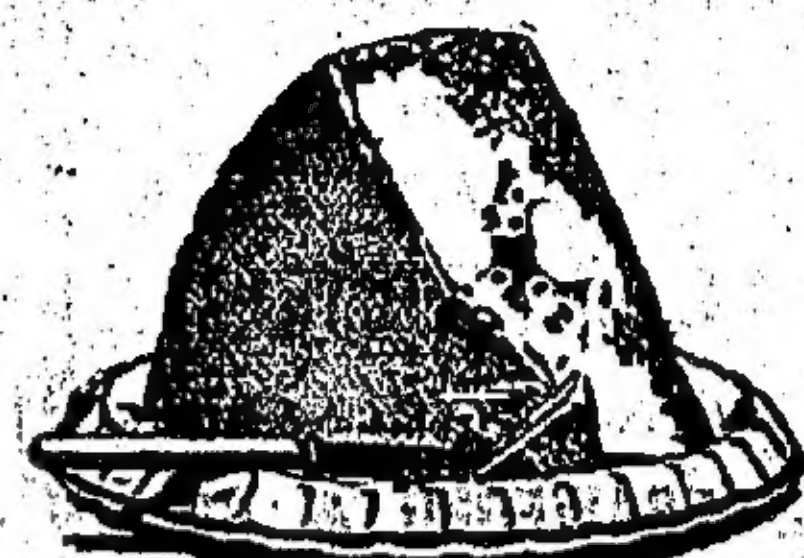
## Variety of uses.

The uses to which Lea & Perrins' Sauce can be put, are innumerable.

At Luncheon, Dinner or Supper, it is the ideal sauce for *Roast Meats, Fish, Game, Cheese, Salad, etc.*

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In India, a favourite "Pick-me-up" is Lea & Perrins' Sauce with *Soda-water*.



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This excellent wish may be realised by taking the 'Allenburys' DIET, which affords an ideal food for those of weakened or temporarily impaired digestion. Prepared from rich milk and whole wheat—the two vital food elements combined in a partially predigested form.

Made in a Minute—  
Add boiling water only.

The 'Allenburys' DIET is a Food for Adults and is quite distinct from the well-known 'Allenburys' Foods for Infants.

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**Allenburys' DIET**

She is now in course of construction at Schiedam, and is to be a vessel far larger and more powerful than the *Java*, whose pumps on occasion have sucked up the last huge stone anchor of a trading junk, and on another, half of a lost propeller. The new ship, moreover, will have two dredge pipes working simultaneously. Captain Williams, of the *Java*, and his second officer will join the new vessel on her arrival early next year, while the *Java's* Chief Engineer will proceed to Holland and join the vessel there. The new vessel will be about three times the size and many times the capacity of the *Java*, and should be able to play havoc with ledges and sand banks on the island ports.

This forward policy of the Dutch is highly commendable, and interesting to Singapore, where there are not a few who believe that Samarang is a rapidly growing rival.—*Singapore Free Press*.

### BOOKING THEATRE SEATS BY WIRELESS.

We are probably nearer than many people imagine to the time when the expression "ordering by wireless" will be as common among the sea-going community as is the expression "mail orders" among land lubbers. Trans-ocean travellers appreciate to an increasing extent the convenience of dispatching through the wireless telegraph office on board the ocean liner instructions to the hotel, the garage, the tailor, the theatre, and to the hundred and one tradesmen who cater for the travelling public, so that on arrival in port delay is reduced to a minimum. An example theatre booking by wireless telegraph which has been brought to our notice will serve to illustrate our remarks. Early last month the manager of the Queen's Theatre was surprised to receive a prepaid marconigram from a party of Americans on the *Olympic*, then in mid-ocean, asking whether seats were available for Monday evening, June 8th. By arrangement with various libraries four boxes and ten stalls were secured, and an answer to this effect was dispatched to the *Olympic*. A reply came: "O.K. We shall be there."—*Wireless World*.

### SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Tungshing* reports: Fine weather to Padaran; thence west winds to port.

The British str. *Hanching* reports: Cyclonic winds in Formosa Channel, fresh S.E. winds and showery between Swatow to Hongkong.

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A French Remedy for all hemorrhoids. Martin's Pills in the home, when taken at first sign of any trouble, will relieve the sufferer in a few days. They are not a cathartic, and do not cause any harm. They are the only pills that can be taken at any time, and in any quantity, without causing any harm. They are the only pills that can be taken at any time, and in any quantity, without causing any harm.

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## ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

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PAKED FOR 50 YEARS all Chemists and the Country.

**CURE FOR ASTHMA**

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**THERAPION No. 2**  
CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA, AND ALL THE AFFECTIONS OF THE DIGESTIVE AND RESPIRATORY SYSTEMS.  
**THERAPION No. 3**  
CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA, AND ALL THE AFFECTIONS OF THE DIGESTIVE AND RESPIRATORY SYSTEMS.











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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, NAGASAKI and YOKOHAMA	NAMUR Capt. A. Collyer	4 P.M. 5th Sept.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES	SOCOTRA Capt. E. P. Stevenson	About 8th Sept.	Freight only.
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LONDON via USUAL PORTS or CALL	SARDINIA Capt. J. T. Jeffery	Noon 12th Sept.	See Special Advertisement.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

## NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS are informed that the P. & O. Company's Vessels are insured under The British Government National Insurance Scheme and they can effect War Risk Insurance on individual shipments with The National Insurance Committee, London, through their representatives there.

The production of a Marine Risk Policy is not immediately necessary.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1914

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
BANGKOK	"LINAN"	On 5th Sept., 3 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 5th Sept., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 5th Sept., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 8th Sept., 4 P.M.
MANILA, OEBU and ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 8th Sept., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KANCHOW"	On 8th Sept., 4 P.M.
HOIHOW, FAKHOI and KAI PHONG	"SUNGKIANG"	On 9th Sept., 10 A.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA" "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—THE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI" "CHENAN" "SHAOHSING" and the S.S. "LIANGCHOW" "LUCHOW" and "YINGCHOW," having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

Hongkong, 5th September, 1914

TELEPHONE 36.

AGENTS.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD. APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON &amp; CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1914.

AGENTS.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

### SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	SATURDAY, 5th Sept., at 1 P.M.
"HAIYANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY, 8th Sept., at 11 A.M.
"HAIYAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 11th Sept., at 11 A.M.

The s.s. "Haiching" calling at Swatow for Passenger only.

## FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	SUNDAY, 6th Sept., at 10 A.M.
		WEDNESDAY, 9th Sept., at 11 A.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).  
For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1914.

## THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA  
via MANILA.MAIL SCHEDULE  
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ST. ALBANS	14th Sept.	On 26th Sept. 10 A.M.
EASTERN	3rd Oct.	On 9th Oct. 10 A.M.
ALDENHAM		On 30th Oct. 10 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. A State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.  
For further particulars apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
AGENTS

# TOYO KISEN KAISHA. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO



## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

### VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA. JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed.	Leave Hongkong.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots from Nagasaki	15th Sept.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots from Nagasaki	6th Oct.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 20th Oct.

Via Manila omitting Shanghai.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10	RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
FIRST CLASS TO NEW YORK	£60.	£96.10
" " " SAN FRANCISCO	£45.	£68.

### SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

NAGASAKI	KOBÉ	YOKOHAMA
\$120.	\$135.	\$150.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning by San Francisco by Steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co. or from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal MAIL Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

## SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

### VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO. SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

### TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Sails
SEIYO MARU	14,000—14 knots	Saturday, 3rd October.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

S. MORIMOTO, AGENT,  
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES,  
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
(Subject to Alteration).



### THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE.

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO

FOR SEATTLE AND TACOMA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"MEXICO MARU"	N. Kobayashi	WEDNESDAY, 16th Sept., at 4 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU"	K. Hori	THURSDAY, 1st Oct., at 4 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

### FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM PENANG AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"LUZON MARU"	T. Miyata	SUNDAY, 20th Sept., A.M.

### FOR FOOCHOW VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KAIJO MARU"	Y. Yamamoto	FRIDAY, 11th Sept., at 2 P.M.

### FOR TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"DAIJIN MARU"	K. Murakami	SUNDAY, 6th Sept., at Noon.
"DAIGI MARU"	S. Tokushige	SUNDAY, 13th Sept., at Noon.

### FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"BOSU MARU"	A. Hattori	WEDNESDAY, 9th Sept., 10 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

Y. ASAI,  
MANAGER.

Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

From Hongkong:	From Colombo:
26th Sept.	17th Oct.
"KATHIWAR"	

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING.

From Hongkong: "SALAMIS" 25th Oct.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.

Fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,  
MANAGING AGENTS.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS AND DISPLACEMENT	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	KAMO MARU Capt. Shimizu	16,000	WEDNESDAY, 9th Sept., at 10 A.M.
	KASHIMA MARU Capt. M. Yagi	20,000	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Sept.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU Capt. S. Wada	12,500	TUESDAY, 8th Sept., at 4 P.M.
	AWA MARU Capt. T. Hori	12,500	TUESDAY, 22nd Sept.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	INABA MARU Capt. Tomimaga	12,500	SATURDAY, 5th Sept., at Noon
	TANGO MARU Capt. Sekine	9,600	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Sept., at Noon
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	KAWACHI MARU Capt. Nakamura	12,500	MONDAY, 21st Sept.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG and COLOMBO	RANGOON MARU Capt. Kamachita	12,500	MONDAY, 14th Sept.
	PENANG MARU Capt. Maruzumi	12,500	SATURDAY, 19th Sept.
MOJI and KOBÉ	JINSEN MARU Capt. Terada	5,000	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Sept.
NAGASAKI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU Capt. B. Takada	9,300	TUESDAY, 22nd Sept., at 5 P.M.
KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	KAGA MARU Capt. G. Tabusa	16,000	THURSDAY, 10th Sept.

Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy.

Cargo only.

Notice—"Kamuro Maru," "Kamakura Maru" and "Hakata Maru" have been withdrawn from their Lines and not been replaced by substitutes.

## REDUCED SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN

### HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st and 2nd Class), available for 3 Months commencing from 1st June, ending 30th September, 1913.

	YOKOHAMA Return.	KOBÉ Return.	MOJI Return.	NAGASAKI Return.
1st Class	\$135	\$122	\$108	\$95
2nd "	\$81	\$75	\$65	\$57

With option of Rail between Steamer's Calling Ports in Japan.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &amp;c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 1241

(8-9-11)

## PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

### MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR  
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BEIRUT, &c.  
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer to	Leave	Leave	Connecting Steamer from	Due at	Due at
YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO.	HAU KONG.	COLOMBO to MARSEILLES and LONDON	MARSEILLES	PLYMOUTH (London 1 day later)
p.m. Thurs.	6 p.m. Tues.	Noon. Satur.		Saturday	Friday
Sept. 3	SARDINIA	Sept. 8	MOOREA	Oct. 10	Oct. 16
Sept. 17	SALSETTE	Sept. 22	MALAJA	Friday Oct. 23	Thursday Oct. 29
Oct. 1	ORIENTAL	Oct. 6	MOULTAN	Nov. 6	Nov. 12
Oct. 15	MALTA	Oct. 20	MOLDAVIA	Nov. 20	Nov. 26
Oct. 29	ARCADIA	Nov. 3	KHAYBER	Dec. 4	Dec. 10

THE ATTENTION of Passengers is drawn to the ACCELERATED ARRIVAL of the Mail Steamers at Marseilles, Plymouth and London. These vessels will now arrive in Marseilles on Friday, and London on the following Friday. Arrangements are also being made whereby passengers by the P. & O. Special Train from Marseilles can now arrive in London at 3.25 p.m. on Saturdays.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, and those for BEIRUT transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

The Rates to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

				LONDON
1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation Single	\$55.	Return \$97.
	"B"	"	\$59.	" 289.
2nd Saloon	"A"	"	\$44.	" 266.
	"B"	"	\$40.	" 260.
1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation Single	\$51.	Return \$91.
	"B"	"	\$55.	" 283.
2nd Saloon	"A"	"	\$42.	" 263.
	"B"	"	\$38.	" 257.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS

INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

STEAMERS.	Leave YAMAHA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave H'KONG	Leave S'PORE	Due at M'elles	Due at LONDON
	about	about	about	about	about	about
NAMUR	Sept. 29	Oct. 8	Oct. 14	Oct. 20	Nov. 18	Nov. 22
NELLORE	Nov. 10	Nov. 19	Nov. 25	Dec. 1	Dec. 28	Jan. 8
SICILIA	Nov. 24	Dec. 3	Dec. 9	Dec. 15	Jan. 14	Jan. 22
NAGOYA	Dec. 8	Dec. 17	Dec. 23	Dec. 29	Jan. 25	Feb. 3

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO

FARES TO LONDON:

1st Saloon \$50 Single; \$75 Return. 2nd Saloon \$35 Single; \$52 Return

FARES TO MARSEILLES:

1st Saloon \$46 Single. 2nd Saloon \$33 Single.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy

THE ABOVE RATES ARE SUBJECT TO A SURTAX OF 10%.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,

SUPERINTENDENT.

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